

Business Notices.

BURNING OF LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO FACTORY. CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. One of these celebrated Fire-Proof Safes was burned up by the fire at the burning of Lilienthal's Tobacco Factory on the 23d inst.

THE YOUNG MAN'S HAIR.—SILK HATS in new patterns are this day introduced. Their adaptation to young men and other points of excellence, as style, quality and price, render them the most popular article of the season.

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trast to that system of population and fraud which has so long borne sway at the City Hall. Judge CAPRON is the present incumbent of the office to which he is nominated, having been appointed to it last Winter by the Governor. He has discharged its duties in a manner to merit the support and approbation of the public.

THE NAME OF ROBERT EMMET is a tower of strength. Always a Democrat, he is only more truly such by his accession to the Republican party. No man more entirely possesses the respect and confidence of all classes of citizens.

OF SIMON DRAPER it is almost needless to speak in this community. A gallant and generous man, he counts personal friends in every camp. He has held a leading place in the Anti-Slavery Board ever since it was organized. His services have been unremitting, and the public appreciation commensurate. There can be no doubt that as long as he chooses to devote himself to the duty of this office the people will be zealous to intrust it to him.

RECALL ANTS! once more, and for the last time, we urge upon you the necessity of Organization, for the contest now so soon to be decided. After all that has been said, at least half the towns in this State are yet without a working Republican organization. In each of these towns the Republican vote will be twenty to fifty less than it would have been had an efficient Fremont Club been formed as early as July, and been engaged in the dissemination of documents and in canvassing effort since.

It is very true that we can probably afford to lose these votes; but should we? If we can give 100,000 majority for our cause, why should we be content with 75,000? Remember that the Fillmore and Buchanan coalition so long threatened is all but consummated—in some districts it is already effected. Witness the joint nomination for Congress in Otsego and Delaware, which is to be followed by like coalitions in other districts. In Dutchess and Columbia, an "American" has been nominated for Congress who is already sold out. His votes are mortgaged to the Buchanan candidate. In Broome, there is a virtual if not yet avowed coalition on Member of Assembly; and similar arrangements are now secretly maturing all over the State. Two Electoral Tickets will doubtless be kept in the field, so as not to alarm the Adopted Citizens; but the great bulk of the anti-Fremont vote will be thrown for either Buchanan or Fillmore as the managers shall privately agree. And this, though it does not suffice to make our State doubtful, should stimulate us to activity and vigilance on every point. Beware!

We must organize to disseminate the truth. The unpurged wrongs of Kansas are habitually slurred over, denied and sneered at by the journals and speakers of both our Fillmore and Buchanan advocates. They publish the Border-Ruffian dispatches and bulletins, and suppress the more important and truthful statements of the Free-State men. To this hour, there are hundreds of thousands of our countrymen in total ignorance of the usurpations, frauds and outrages committed by the Pro-Slavery invaders of Kansas. This day, there are Ten Thousand anti-Fremont voters in our State who would come over to the Republican side if they could be induced to read the Kansas Investigating Committee's Report and Senator Sumner's Speech. These two documents alone, if universally read, would carry Congressional Districts that are now going against us. Let the light shine!

We must organize to prevent frauds. The men who uphold the Border-Ruffian subjugation of Kansas by invasion and looting will not hesitate to resort to similar outrages to save their own offices and their party ascendancy. ORGANIZATION alone can defeat such iniquities, and it should be promptly and thoroughly effected. Work!

We must organize to guard against falsehood. On the day of Election, if not sooner, the whole land will be flooded with calumnies on Col. Fremont and the cause he represents. Republican signatures will be forged to lies of the blackest character, which will be sent from Maine to Iowa on the wings of the lightning. We are prepared to hear that telegraphic reports that Col. Fremont is dead—that he has run away, &c., &c., are widely circulated on the day of election at points where it is not possible assembly to refute them. The Slave Power and the Office-holders combined will not surrender their hold on the Treasury without a more desperate and reckless struggle than the Country has ever known.

Republican reader: whether in New-York or any other State, we mean you. You ought to see that there is a Fremont Club formed in your town within three days after receiving this, unless you have a good one already. If you have one, then send out a working Committee to get one up in each town of your county not already organized. If your county is all right, turn your attention to the next, and so on till the impulse is everywhere felt. Every energetic, live Club is worth twenty or thirty votes to the Cause. Who is too heedless or too lazy to help secure those votes?

All through the canvass, thus far, there has been too much effort for large meetings, distinguished speakers, showy banners and long processions. After your local organizations are completed, and the documents generally disseminated, these are well enough; but without these they are deceptive and of little worth. A gathering of fifty voters in a district school-house, with some plain, well-informed, upright citizen to state the positions of the several parties, and the reasons why Fremont should be elected, is worth more than many a great, noisy mass meeting. Assemble a neighborhood and let the people hear on what ground we stand; then let those who agree with us form a Club and go to work. That is a meeting to some purpose, and will tell on the Election.

defeated. It rests with you to see that the People's verdict be not falsified by the official returns. Work and watch!

In some comments yesterday on Bully Brooks's oration at Ninety-Six, we remarked that the formation of the Republican party and the nomination of Fremont, so far from being the cause of the Union sentiments now so freely avowed at the South, were only an occasion improved for attempting to carry into execution a design long since formed to dissolve the Union. Were those disunionists deprived, by the disbandment of the Republicans and the withdrawal of Fremont, of this pretense, they would not be long in finding another.

This view of the case is amply borne out by the statements of Bully Brooks himself in the very speech from which we quoted. Says Brooks: "In 1850 I told my friends—and it was the only prophecy of mine that ever was fulfilled—that they would not be long in finding another. I believe it on my responsibility to you as your honored representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only available means of making that hope effective is to take the position in the family of nations. These are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. I have been a disunionist from the time I could think."

However, Bully Brooks is not a man that likes to go alone, or run his head into danger. He must have others to stand by and back him up and help him out. He is a "cooperationist." South Carolina can't dissolve the Union alone; she must, therefore, wait and watch the opportunity of getting other States to join her. Meanwhile, Bully Brooks proposes to vote for Buchanan, not with any expectation that his election will preserve the Union, but merely in the hope that it will put South Carolina into a better position for dissolving it.

"We must, I repeat, take things as we find them. I am willing to give the Democrats a fair trial of their experiment. I shall vote for Mr. Buchanan; and when I say that, you know I have got my vote. I shall support him honestly, and fairly, and zealously. I shall do it, however, exactly as a good-hearted physician continues to give medicine to a patient when he knows he is dying. If he is a kind man, he cannot wound the family feelings by refusing to do so. He is willing to make the trial, and take the chance, at least of good. Now, I know that is the case here. I will act the part of a good-hearted physician to the Democratic party. I will give them Buchanan pills, and if they do them no good, I shall console myself by the reflection that I have done my duty. I am obliged to vote for Mr. Buchanan."

Bully Brooks is obliged to vote for Buchanan, just as he was obliged in the Burlington case, to back out of his own challenge. What he wants, what he desires, is to dissolve the Union at once; but that he dares not undertake. It is not rifle bullets and Northern constables merely that he is afraid of; he has no fancy for dancing in the air with a heppen rope for a neck-tie. So he concludes to vote for Buchanan, and, meantime, lie in wait for a safe opportunity as well for dissolving the Union without personal risk to himself as for sily and unexpectedly knocking Mr. Burlingame on the head.

Such appears to be the state of mind not only of Bully Brooks himself, but of Bully Tombs and the whole congregation assembled at Ninety-Six, every one of whom seems to have been, like Brooks, a foregone and determined disunionist. It thus appears as if the cancer of 1853, which Gen. Jackson was ready to cut out, having been left by Mr. Clay's too great tenderness for the patient to grow, has become more and more malignant. The humoring treatment certainly does not cure it. It has been kept from breaking out into a running sore, during the last four years, only by allowing the Nullifiers to fill a large portion of the most responsible offices, and to control the policy of the Government. It is now proposed to apply in Buchanan another poultice of the same sort. But that will only prolong the agony. Why not let the fester burst at once, and the collected pus run out? With only Bully Brooks to issue out of it, we rather think the Union might survive, especially with *The Commercial Advertiser* for sick nurse.

The seizure of another slave at the watchfulness and energy of Deputy-Marshal Nevins, De Angelis and Helms, and deserves the hearty thanks of the community. One cargo less of human "packages"—as they were named in the papers found on the Braman—from one to two hundred fewer blacks doomed with their posterity to perpetual bondage. For this and all that it implies we are grateful to those efficient officers—the more so, inasmuch as their reward is all prospective and likely to be a good while coming, if this case be fought with the desperate vigor with which the parties interested in the Braman have contested her condemnation. One fact, which was pretty well ascertained before this last seizure, appears now to be established. The parties engaged in the business are few and of foreign extraction; mostly Portuguese. Some of the same names which figured at the late slave trials appear in the papers which overboard; Da Cunha, who pretends to be a passenger in the *Panchita*, was arraigned as supercargo of the Braman, only two months ago; the cook on board was Cook to the Braman and served on the *Altiva*, and among the crew were several who belonged to the Braman. All of these are old customers, who have been tried and acquitted under the statutes, as construed by the Court, though no doubt could exist that they were morally guilty. No sooner are they out of the hands of the law, than they go at the business again. Thus a small colony of persons, probably not thirty in all, set at defiance the whole body of enactments against the slave trade, and make preparations for carrying on the forbidden traffic, even while an indictment for a similar offense is pending against them! Sure that they cannot be convicted they are willing to run the risk of detection and pecuniary loss, for the sake of the immense profits which flow into their pockets, even though half the cargo is thrown overboard in the course of the voyage, as is often the case.

What a commentary on the legislation of Congress in this regard! Let us have a penal statute at the next session, which, however strictly construed, shall hold these Portuguese rate, in spite of their utmost efforts to nibble themselves free. Otherwise, New-York and Baltimore will soon become the great ports for fitting out and dispatching vessels to trade between Africa and the West Indies.

The card of Archbishop Hughes, respecting Mr. McMaster's letter charging Col. Fremont with lying, is copied in *The Freeman's Journal* with the following comments: "It has been announced repeatedly and with every possible distinctness, both by the Most Rev. Archbishop and by us, that neither for do substance nor for the *Freeman's Journal*, except for such documents as are published with his name upon them. That, for all the rest, the editor of *The Freeman*, like every other editor in America, controls his paper, and is responsible for all that appears in it. Notwithstanding the repeated assertions, a small portion of the press, we believe, most abundantly, that the Most Rev. Archbishop is not only the writer or suggester of the

editorial course of *The Freeman's Journal*, but would seek to make him responsible for all the articles, words and acts of the editor of this paper. We hope that even to their own purpose, they will not be so ungenerously disposed to persecute in this course, after the Archbishop's distinct disclaimer.

"As to the private letter referred to, we have not alluded to it, because we deny the right of the mass, in a newspaper, to publish the unauthorized or consent of the writer. A private letter to a public letter. But respect for the public requires always a dignified manner of writing, while a letter to an individual, or a conversation in private admits sometimes abruptness and venality of ceremony. All that we shall say, therefore, is that the assertion made in that letter is not what is held to be true in their comments, and that, that it holds the writer in honor and in reason, only to keep to his given word—which he is ready and able to do, and is not a volunteered challenge to any of those who have undertaken to reply to it."

This may be a manly and honest way of backing out of charges which it is impossible to make good, but to our judgment it seems rather the way of a slandering and conscious falsifier. Thus in every way the maligners of Col. Fremont cover themselves with infamy in their spiteful endeavors to do him injury.

The difference between Kansas under Shannon and Kansas under Geary, appears to be this: Under Shannon, the motto and practice of the Border-Ruffian invaders was, Steal your horse, or for that matter a cow or an ox, anything a Border-Ruffian wants which a Free-State man happens to have; though, as soon as they had robbed and eaten out one neighborhood, removed to another, it was horses that they prized most, and were most certain to steal. Take it, and if the owner objects shoot him. Such was the motto and practice under Shannon. Under Geary, the motto and practice of the same class is, Swear yourself a horse. Any Border-Ruffian, it seems, who happens to see a horse or anything else that he wants in possession of a Free-State man, has only to depose that it once was his, and has been at some indefinite place and time taken from him by Free-State men, and Marshal Donaldson at once delivers over the wished-for article to the moving Ruffian, without deigning to hear a single word by way of rebuttal from the Free-State possessor, or to listen to any evidence he may produce that the horse or other article is his. Where Governor Geary and Marshal Donaldson get their law for this summary method of superseding the ordinary courts we are not informed—probably from the same source whence Marshal Donaldson derived his authority for delivering over his posse to Sheriff Jones for the purpose of seeking Lawrence.

Of the two methods, stealing yourself a horse and swearing yourself a horse, the latter seems altogether the safest and most convenient. The Border-Ruffian who undertook to steal a horse might be shot in the operation; whereas, swearing oneself a horse is perfectly safe, while the result is quite as effectual. It is the ease and perfect safety with which the Border-Ruffians are enabled under Geary's administration to help themselves to the property of the Free-State men, which *The Union* and other Buchananian prints describe as the restoration of peace and order in Kansas.

"Did Mr. Greeley charge the deceased Mrs. Fillmore, in connection with an Irishman? The Tribune did. Did it charge Miss Fillmore, the only daughter, now deceased, of Millard Fillmore, with being a Roman Catholic, because a few lines were passed in studying Italian, as a day scholar at a Catholic Seminary in Buffalo—the only place where that language was then taught? How could it have done that? The Tribune is a manly paper, and never straggled into the ferocities of the political caucus? Was it to injure Mr. Fillmore, who had lost his wife and only daughter by death? Let Mr. Greeley answer."

"No, Sir! No word ever appeared in THE TRIBUNE reflecting on the character of Mrs. or Miss Fillmore, both of whom we knew and esteemed. In deprecation and exposure of the meanness that has hunted Col. Fremont through every relation of life in order to prove him what he is, not, we stated the undeniable fact that Miss Fillmore received a part of her education at a Catholic Seminary, while a correspondent sportively remarked that, as Mrs. Fillmore's maiden name was Powers, she was probably Irish and Catholic, as are most of those who bear that name. This was all; and no man honestly misunderstood either remark as reflecting injuriously on either Mrs. or Miss Fillmore. All that was intended was to show the meanness and futility of the talk about Col. Fremont sending his adopted child to a Catholic school, &c. Yes, Erasmus! you understood it perfectly, and your present dodge will not avail you!"

A MEMORANDUM PARSONS.—A Black-Republican paper, published in Kansas after giving an exciting account of one of the late skirmishes there, triumphs in the death of a Border Ruffian. "He was shot through the heart by a clergyman named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground with the mouth in lacerated and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat." *The American Citizen* says: "The Martin White 'who performed these gallant exploits is the same 'chivalrous divine who frequently supplied Beecher's 'pulpit in Brooklyn.'" [Washington Union, Oct. 8.]

The events above alluded to occurred in the late attack upon Osawattima. The person killed was Frederick Brown, son of that "old" Brown who is such a bugbear to the Border Ruffians. The Martin White who murdered him is a Border-Ruffian parson, distinguished for his ferocity toward the Free-State settlers. The attempt of *The Union* to pass off this ferocious villain as a Free-State man and the person whom he murdered as a Border Ruffian is a pretty fair specimen of the truthfulness of that journal as to Kansas affairs, and will enable the public to judge how much reliance is to be placed on its stories as to the success of Geary in establishing peace and confidence in Kansas.

Mayor Wood, Democrat as he professes to be—the title shamocrat employed by some of our Pennsylvania correspondents would seem to be more appropriate—is a great believer in the one-man power. He was very anxious last Winter that the Legislature should amend the City Charter so as to place the entire control of municipal affairs in his single hand. Mayor Wood did not succeed last Winter with the Legislature and the city, but this Autumn he has been perfectly successful in applying his theory of Democratic government to the Democratic party, so called, of this city. The regular organization of that party, from Tammany Hall downward, seems to have fallen completely under his thumb. Looking around over this vast city—at least that Democratic or Shamocratic part of it which claims to be the majority—he may pronounce himself, like Robinson Crusoe, lord of all he surveys, the other hitherto leaders of the party being only so many men Friday, proud and prompt to do his bidding. It was a judicious thing in the Mayor to apply this autocratic system first to the management of his party. Should be succeeded by means of it in reducing Tammany and its appurtenances to decency and order, it will be a powerful argument in favor of applying the same system to the government of the city.

"support and encouragement" of Southern publishers, and the universal circulation of Southern "books." As to the publishers and the books, we cannot answer for them. We are inclined to think they will have to be waited for a good while yet—perhaps till the abolition of Slavery. But as to the "creation of a purely Southern literature," our Southern editorial brethren need give themselves no trouble. A national literature is not a thing to be got up in cold blood. Our Dwight's, Barlow's, and others of that early school of American writers, tried that and failed. Literature in general, as well as poetry in particular, is born not made. It springs up out of the exigencies and cravings of the moment, and takes the shape, color and tone most suitable to and characteristic of the public of which it becomes the expression. Such a literature is at this very moment fast springing up at the South, of which the speeches of Wise and Brooks may serve as specimens—a sort of literature of the mal-house.

Meanwhile we observe that William Gilman Simms, about the only accomplished writer of whom the South can boast, tired of living or starting upon Southern patronage, is seeking engagements in our Northern cities as a lecturer; and the tone in which he is welcomed by our Northern journals is highly creditable both to him and them. In the Republic of Letters there is no sectionalism, there are no disunionists, and we doubt not that Mr. Simms will meet at the North with the attention and the rewards which as a man of letters he so richly deserves.

Who is the beautiful young lady who contributed fifty dollars to the Fremont Volunteer Document Committee? That is the question now, which promises to supersede the inquiry "Is Col. Fremont a Roman Catholic?" We understand the Secretary was completely run down yesterday by men inquiring for the name of the beautiful lady. Let every one who calls to ask the question contribute liberally to the fund, and the documents will continue to circulate.

THE LATEST NEWS, RELAYED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL FAIR. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. Your report of 50,000 visitors at the Fair on Wednesday is twice too much. The number to-day is not over 50,000, though it will be reported higher. The receipts are \$12,000 from all sources; say \$300 for carriages, \$1,500 for seats, \$10,000 for tickets, making 40,000 persons paid and 10,000 free, which make 50,000 visitors all told.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. The Times of this city publishes this morning a letter from the Rev. George Duffell, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church here, giving the details of an interview held with Col. Fremont, in which the latter answered the questions, "Were you baptised in the 'Catholic Church,' and 'Did you ever partake of 'the Sacrament of that Church,' with 'No,' and the questions, 'Were you baptised, confirmed, and are you 'now an Episcopalian,' with 'Yes.'"

FROM KANSAS. ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. A letter to *The Democrat* says that, at a meeting of Lawrence on the 1st instant, the following was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, Expulsion and principle alike injure the people to ignore the coming election of members of the Assembly, and whereas Congress is rejected on its ground of the invalidity of the election law, another application identical in fact and principle with the one just determined will be made by the friends of Freedom."

COMPLETION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH LINE. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856. We are now establishing a connection with Baddeck, Cape Breton, N. S. The line from Baddeck to New-York via Pictou, St. John, N. B., Portland and Boston is now nearly completed, and it is expected that regular telegraphic connection between this city and the United States will be opened about the middle of the month. The submarine cable, 85 miles in length, between Cape Ray, N. E., and Cape North (Cape Breton, N. S.), which was laid down last Summer, is found to offer no impediment to the telegraphic current.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. The Americans of the Thirty-second District today nominated, by acclamation, the Hon. S. G. Haven for reelection to Congress.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. STROUDSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. The Republicans held a large meeting here to-day. Speeches were made by Geary, Resler and others.

FLORIDA ELECTION. CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 9, 1856. Returns from the Florida Election indicate that the Americans have carried Duval County by 185 majority, and the Democrats Escambia County by 55 majority.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. A meeting was held at the City Hall this evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the President on his return to this city. The meeting organized by the appointment of the Mayor as Chairman. A resolution was adopted, providing for the necessary arrangements. Speeches were delivered complimentary to the President and approving of his Administration, were made.

[THE ELECTION RIOT AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. Large parties of Democrats have been armed during the day, expecting an attack from the American Clubs. The police are now prepared to maintain order.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. The whole city is a scene of political excitement to-night, each of the three parties having mass meetings. The Republicans at Independence square, the Americans at the Central square, and the Democrats at Second and Dock street square. The Republican meeting was very large, and the speaking was from four stands. Over the principal stand were the words "Fremont and Freedom," formed by jets of steam. While the speaking was going on, a Democratic Filmore man passed the square, when the two masses joined in cheering the Union Ticket. Among the speakers at the Filmore meeting was James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay. He made a short speech, declaring his wish to be placed right on the record, believing that he had been wronged in the vote of the present crisis. As the Filmore procession was passing *The Pennsylvania* office a difficulty occurred with some Democrats standing on the pavement, in consequence of the necessary arrangements. Several speeches and actions in Baltimore and Delaware. Blevins passed a while endeavoring to close the door of the editor's office, and forcing an attack upon the office, a police force was summoned which dispersed the crowd. The incident was reported in the *Freeman's Journal* and the *North* and *South* papers, and was reported to be killed and two wounded by the falling walls. The Americans and Republicans have been killed